1	,	INTER CENTER DISTRICT COURT
1		UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
2		SOUTHERN DIVISION
3	UNITED STATES OF	AMERICA,
4		
5		Plaintiff,
6	-V-	Case No. 16-20394
7	JAMES ROBERT LIA	NG,
8		Defendant./
9		SENTENCING HEARING BEFORE HON. SEAN F. COX
10	1	United States District Judge 867 U.S. Courthouse
11		231 W. Lafayette Boulevard Detroit, Michigan 48226
12		(Friday, August 25, 2017)
13	APPEARANCES:	MARK CHUTKOW, ESQUIRE Appearing on behalf of the Government.
14		DANIEL V. NIXON, ESQUIRE
15	U.S. PROBATION	Appearing on behalf of the Defendant.
16	OFFICER:	RICHARD J. ROGALA
17	INTERPRETER:	RANI KEZI
18	COURT REPORTER:	MARIE METCALF, CVR, CM
19		Federal Official Court Reporter 867 U.S. Courthouse
20		231 W. Lafayette Boulevard Detroit, Michigan 48226
21		metcalf_court@msn.com
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2:16 cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 3 of 44 Pg ID 2266

1	Detroit, Michigan
2	Friday, August 25, 2017
3	At 9:48 a.m.
4	* * *
5	DEPUTY COURT CLERK: Please rise. The United States
6	District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan is now in
7	session, the Honorable Sean F. Cox presiding. You may be
8	seated.
9	The Court calls the matter of the United States of
10	America versus James Robert Liang, case number 16-CR-20394-1.
11	THE COURT: Good morning. Could I have your
12	appearances, please?
13	MR. CHUTKOW: Good morning, Your Honor. Mark
14	Chutkow for the United States, and I'll let my co-counsel
15	announce themselves, as well.
16	MS. ANDERSON: Good morning, Your Honor. Alison
17	Anderson with the United States.
18	MS. BLACKWELL: May it please the Court, Jennifer
19	Blackwell, for the United States.
20	THE COURT: Good morning.
21	MR. NIXON: Good morning, Your Honor. Daniel Nixon,
22	counsel for Mr. James Liang who's present before the Court,
23	and assisted by a German language interpreter.
24	THE COURT: Good morning, Mr. Nixon. Just give me a
25	minute to get organized here.

2:16 cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 4 of 44 Pg ID 2267

U.S.A. v. James Robert Liang

Is it Mr. Kezi? Sir, could you please stand up and 1 2 give us your full name, please? 3 INTERPRETER: Rani Kezi. THE COURT: And it's my understanding that you are a 4 5 translator from German to English, and English to German, is 6 that correct? INTERPRETER: Yes. 7 8 THE COURT: And Mr. Chutkow and Mr. Nixon, it's my understanding that you've had the opportunity to speak with 9 10 the translator prior to the start of this proceeding, is that 11 correct? 12 MR. CHUTKOW: Yes, Your Honor. And we also observed 13 as the translator spoke to Mr. Liang both in German and 14 English. 15 MR. NIXON: Yes, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: And are both of you satisfied that he 17 can accurately translate English to German and German to 18 English? 19 MR. CHUTKOW: Yes, your Honor. 20 THE COURT: And, sir, tell us a little bit about 21 your background, your familiarity with the German language. 22 INTERPRETER: I came three years ago to the United 23 States and I used to live in Germany for 14 years ago. And 24 now I am here to study for computer engineering, computer 25 science, and I live in Michigan, in Walled Lake.

2:16 cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 5 of 44 Pg ID 2268

U.S.A. v. James Robert Liang

1 THE COURT: And are you fluent in both English and 2 German? 3 INTERPRETER: Yeah. 4 THE COURT: Okay. And again, is the government and 5 defense satisfied with his qualifications? 6 MR. NIXON: Yes, Your Honor. 7 MR. CHUTKOW: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: And Mr. Nixon, correct me if I'm wrong, 8 9 it's my understanding that Mr. Kezi will just be there to 10 assist Mr. Liang should there be any issue regarding his 11 understanding of any English that is spoken here today. Is 12 that correct? 13 MR. NIXON: That's correct, Your Honor. That's the 14 practice we employed at the change of plea, and I think 15 that's appropriate today as well. 16 THE COURT: Okay, thank you very much. Sir, you may 17 sit down. 18 For the record, I have carefully reviewed the Rule 19 11 Plea Agreement, the presentence report, the government's 20 sentencing memorandum, and motion for downward departure, the 21 defendant's sentencing memorandum, and motion for downward 22 variance, as well as the defendant's supplemental memo, as 23 well as motion for downward variance, as well as the attached 24 exhibits. 25 Now, the plea has been accepted. Is there a motion

2:16 cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 6 of 44 Pg ID 2269

U.S.A. v. James Robert Liang

for the Court to accept the Rule 11?

MR. CHUTKOW: Yes, Your Honor. The government moves for the Court to accept the Rule 11 Plea Agreement.

MR. NIXON: Yes, Your Honor, the same.

THE COURT: Okay, the motion is accepted.

We need to swear you in, okay? Please stand and raise your right hand.

RANI KEZI, INTERPRETER, SWORN

THE COURT: The government previously filed a motion to authorize alternative victim notification procedures, explaining that it would be impractical to identify and provide individual notice of every public proceeding to each potential victim directly or proximately harmed by the charged scheme to defraud in criminal cases.

The government has asked this Court to allow it to provide notice to the victims through three different websites maintained and regularly updated by the government. This Court granted that motion on February seventh of this year, 2017.

This Court later directed the government to include information on those websites, advising victims that they may submit written victim impact statements to the Court through the assigned probation officer. This Court confirmed that the government promptly updated its websites to contain the required information.

2:16 cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 7 of 44 Pg ID 2270

U.S.A. v. James Robert Liang

1 This Court now asks if there are any alleged victims 2 present in the courtroom today that would like to be heard 3 before the Court considers the issue of restitution to crime 4 victims? Any alleged victims in the Court that wish to 5 speak? All right, I hear none. 6 The government's website, websites, include victim 7 impact forms that could be used to express written views to the Court and advised that any victim impact statements 8 pertaining to Mr. Liang were to be submitted to Mr. Rogala by 9 10 April 11, 2017. Mr. Rogala has advised that he has received 11 no victim impact statements. 12 Is that true, sir, Mr. Rogala? 13 PROBATION OFFICER ROGALA: That is true, other than 14 in connection with the original sentencing in --15 THE COURT: Which I have reviewed. 16 PROBATION OFFICER ROGALA: Yes. 17 THE COURT: Thank you. 18 Nevertheless, the Court notes that two miscellaneous 19 cases were filed in this Court by alleged victims of the 20 criminal offenses charged in this criminal case. In other 21 words, individuals who have claimed to have purchased 22 affected Volkswagen vehicles. 23 Those are miscellaneous case numbers 17-50280, 24 which was filed by Mr. Yarin, Y-a-r-i-n, and miscellaneous 25 case number 17-50336, was initiated by counsel representing a

2:16 cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 8 of 44 Pg ID 2271

U.S.A. v. James Robert Liang

number of victims. This Court is familiar with and has considered the views of the victims in those actions.

The government has expressed the view that as to Mr. Liang, an order of restitution is neither appropriate nor necessary. The government notes that Defendant VW has agreed to compensate purchasers of affected vehicles in the class-action In re Volkswagen "Clean Diesel" Marketing, Sales Practices and Liability Litigation, which is in the Northern District of California.

After careful deliberation, having considered all competing arguments and views, this Court finds pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section, 3663(a) that from the facts on the record that determining complex issues of fact relating to the cause or amount of victims' losses would be complicated or prolong the sentencing process as to Mr. Liang to a degree that the need to provide restitution to any victim is outweighed by the burden on the sentencing process.

Accordingly, this Court declines to order restitution in this case.

Mr. Nixon, have you had the opportunity to review the presentence report with your client?

MR. NIXON: I have, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And do you have any objections, additions, corrections, or deletions that you wish to bring to my attention?

2:16 cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 9 of 44 Pg ID 2272

U.S.A. v. James Robert Liang

MR. NIXON: I would like to bring to the Court's attention that which we have brought to the attention of probation, and which are reflected in the addendum to the presentence report of July 6, 2017.

THE COURT: It's my understanding you have objection to the information contained on page seven, paragraph 17 of the presentence report, and that would be the amount of loss.

MR. NIXON: Yes. Would the Court prefer that I speak from the lectern or is here okay?

THE COURT: You're fine there, because you have everything, all your paperwork laid out in front of you, so I think it might be easier for you to be there.

MR. NIXON: Yes. Thank you, very much, Your Honor.

Yes, with respect to paragraph 17, it's the defense position that the loss amount attributable -- that has been attributed to Mr. Liang of \$8 million overstates the loss.

We would simply argue that the defendant had an inferior role in the fraud that bore some relationship, but not full relationship to that \$8 million figure, and that the defendant's role in the fraud was for no gain, in comparison to the size of the loss.

And so for those reasons, and I think we've cited in our objection number five, which is sort of the same argument because it relates to the same issue, the *Forchette* case, as a way of saying and asking the Court to consider a lower loss

2:16-cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 10 of 44 Pg ID 2273

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U.S.A. v. James Robert Liang

amount by virtue of the fact that the defendant's role, while a conspirator, and a wrongdoer in this case, the numbers that have been brought about are disproportionately large to his role in the conspiracy, that we would ask the Court to take that into consideration. THE COURT: Mr. Chutkow? MR. CHUTKOW: Your Honor, we believe the probation department has correctly assessed that -- the amount of loss in this case. And I understand Mr. Nixon's arguments, but I think that's more appropriately addressed in terms of perhaps a variance. It was one of the considerations that we had, frankly, in agreeing to a five-year statutory maximum capped offense in this case, which put the guidelines at five years. THE COURT: I agree, and you are correct. As to the amount of loss, it's been absolutely correctly calculated by probation and it's going to remain as written. Okay. The second objection that you had at paragraph eight -- sorry, page eight, paragraph 21, as I understand, has been resolved, is that correct? MR. NIXON: Yes, Your Honor. It has. THE COURT: Your next objection is at pages 13 to

15, and on page 20, and that involves paragraphs 58, 59, and

2:16-cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 11 of 44 Pg ID 2274

U.S.A. v. James Robert Liang

87, is that correct?

MR. NIXON: Yes, Your Honor. With respect to that, the defense objects to the conclusion that the defendant has the ability to make a lump-sum payment toward a fine.

I think that the method that was used by probation in making that assessment relied upon information that did not take into account the way that Mr. Liang's compensation has flowed while employed as a U.S.-based Volkswagen person.

And we've provided information that's reflected in the addendum concerning how income gets distorted because of the fact that individuals are provided housing allowances, and tax allowances, and things like that, that appear to create a much more larger income than what they actually end up having in their pocket.

And so it's our position that, while a fine is certainly appropriate in this case, we would think that, and we would ask the Court for a more nominal fine.

And I can address that in my remarks later on, but I wanted to state for the record that we think that the way it has been phrased is not appropriate or accurate, given the information that we've supplied.

THE COURT: Well, you're certainly not contending that any of the information, the data given by the probation department regarding your client's income is inaccurate?

MR. NIXON: No. What I'm saying is, is that the

2:16-cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 12 of 44 Pg ID 2275

1	conclusion that he therefore has the ability to pay a large
2	fine based upon that data, I would submit is erroneous.
3	THE COURT: You know, with all due respect, it's not
4	their conclusion or decision. It's mine, based upon the
5	information that I have available to me.
6	MR. NIXON: I understand that, Your Honor, but
7	THE COURT: I'm just
8	MR. NIXON: It's a recommendation to the Court, and
9	we would take issue with the recommendation.
10	THE COURT: Mr. Chutkow, any comments?
11	MR. CHUTKOW: No, Your Honor. We don't have an
12	objection to the way the probation department has calculated
13	this.
14	And would note that in the presentence report,
15	paragraphs 58 through 59, it identifies all of Mr. Liang's
16	assets and liabilities.
17	THE COURT: Right.
18	MR. CHUTKOW: And I've not heard anything
19	specifically that those figures are incorrect. And when you
20	look at that as a whole I think that it suggests that he does
21	have the ability to pay at least some amount of the fine.
22	THE COURT: Okay. That portion of the presentence
23	report will remain as written.
24	And I think the next objection is to page 17,
25	paragraph 70, is that correct?

2:16-cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 13 of 44 Pg ID 2276

1	MR. NIXON: Yes, it is.
2	THE COURT: Any argument or anything further?
3	MR. NIXON: I would submit it on what we put in the
4	addendum to the
5	THE COURT: I'm not going to change it. It's the
6	cost of incarceration. It's standard, and it's part of every
7	presentence report. It just gives me information as to the
8	cost of incarceration
9	MR. NIXON: Very well, Your Honor.
10	THE COURT: if I want to include that in the
11	sentence or not. So that will remain as written, as well.
12	MR. NIXON: Thank you, Your Honor.
13	THE COURT: Okay. And I think the next item is page
14	17 paragraph 73?
15	MR. NIXON: Your Honor, it's the argument that is
16	essentially the argument that was made with respect to
17	objection number one, and I'll submit it to the Court.
18	THE COURT: Okay. Then such being the case, the
19	Court will rule that page 17, paragraph 73 will remain as
20	written.
21	Mr. Nixon, have we covered all of your objections,
22	additions, corrections, or deletions to the presentence
23	report?
24	MR. NIXON: Yes, you have, Your Honor.
25	THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Chutkow, have you had the

2:16-cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 14 of 44 Pg ID 2277

U.S.A. v. James Robert Liang

1 opportunity to review the presentence report? 2 MR. CHUTKOW: Yes, Your Honor. We have reviewed it 3 and we see no inaccuracies in it, either factually or in the 4 calculations. 5 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much. 6 Mr. Liang, have you had the opportunity to review 7 the presentence report with your attorney? DEFENDANT LIANG: Yes, I have, Your Honor. 8 THE COURT: And do you have any other objections, 9 10 additions, corrections, or deletions that you wish to bring 11 to my attention? 12 DEFENDANT LIANG: No, I haven't. 13 THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. 14 Mr. Nixon, is there anything you wish to say on 15 behalf of your client before I impose sentence? 16 MR. NIXON: Yes, Your Honor. 17 You have before you today, a 63-year-old man who is 18 a husband, and a son, and a father. His family has come from 19 California to be here with him today to support him at this 20 time. This is a day that he's been waiting for for two 21 years, and probably much longer than that. 22 He was the first person until recently to accept 23 responsibility for what has occurred here. And he now stands 24 before this Court for sentencing, for judgment. He's been,

as one of the -- really the only -- he's been the worldwide

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2:16-cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 15 of 44 Pg ID 2278

U.S.A. v. James Robert Liang

face of this scandal in a way, because he has really been the only person that's been brought, other than Oliver Schmidt, to this courtroom, an individual to face the bar of justice.

He has accepted his responsibilities and acknowledged his wrongdoing repeatedly from really the inception of the investigation. Too late, too late in the sense that his better judgment would have divorced himself from participating in this thing from the inception.

We've tried to provide in our papers confluence of events that were taking place in Mr. Liang's life, not as an excuse, but as an explanation. There are no excuses here, in terms of what's right and what's wrong, and what occurred here was wrong.

And he's acknowledged it and he admitted today as he's admitted every day leading up to today. He wasn't a manager, wasn't a supervisor, he wasn't an executive, as has been described in the media. He was an engineer. But as the government correctly points out, corporations only act through the people within them.

And it is an inescapable fact that Mr. Liang was among a group of a wide-ranging group of people who made this wheel turn. He isn't the only one. He's not the mastermind as was portrayed initially by the company or by others, but he did play a role, and not an insignificant role.

But he was never motivated by greed, personal

2:16-cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 16 of 44 Pg ID 2279

U.S.A. v. James Robert Liang

aggrandizement, or he didn't personally profit. Yeah, he got paid, he got paid a salary. He was an engineer, and he got paid an engineer's salary while at Volkswagen.

And the Court made a really interesting comment in its sentencing of Volkswagen, the company, it talked about how the people who were impacted in these things are always the little people. The little people are the people who either work on the line or the people who are not the ones who get big quarterly bonuses, they don't sit in the executive suite. They are the ones who feel this.

Mr. Liang did not sit in an executive suite. He sat in a cubicle. And he, as the factual basis makes clear, he calibrated this defeat device with others. He worked with it. They made it better, in a strange sense, more efficient, better able to pull off the deception. And there's no running from that.

But as part of his atonement for what's taken place, he embarked on a path of cooperation with the government from the moment the agents appeared at his doorstep in October of 2015. He did so because of his recognition that it was the right thing to do, and from that moment on, he was going to embark on a path of trying to do the right thing. It doesn't excuse what took place earlier, but it is a way to try and make amends for what occurred.

We are thankful to the U.S. for its recommendation

2:16-cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 17 of 44 Pg ID 2280

U.S.A. v. James Robert Liang

of a downward departure today. They have fairly, graciously indicated in their assessment that Mr. Liang's cooperation is worth 40 percent off of the statutory maximum 60-month sentence.

We've tried to outline in our papers why we think it's worth a little more, and I'm not going to repeat what's in our papers, because the Court, I'm sure, has read them.

THE COURT: Basically, you're asking for home confinement.

MR. NIXON: We are asking for home confinement. But what Mr. Liang has tried to do, as a means of getting to the place where his sentence is not greater than necessary, is to work day and night, not only with the government prosecutors in helping them put their case together, but trying to remediate the harm that was caused by the scandal by working with the engineers.

After working a full day at his job, he would then go home and work all night with the engineers in Germany who are nine hours ahead of us, to work on the fix, trying to get this thing straightened out.

It's not just because it was in his penal interest to do so. It was the right thing to do. It was what he believed was the correct posture to take in this case.

You know, white-collar defendants in the post-financial crisis where nobody went to jail, and

2:16-cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 18 of 44 Pg ID 2281

U.S.A. v. James Robert Liang

everybody was outraged, and so the pendulum has swung, and now white-collar defendants need to go to jail, individuals, they have to go to jail.

And we would submit to the Court — and the reason that we've tried to articulate a sentence that we think fairly accomplishes the interest of justice, but also gives Mr. Liang an opportunity to move on from this scandal, is that as a non-principal wrongdoer, as not the mastermind, and as somebody who has fully cooperated, it would seem to me that an alternative sentence to a prison sentence would meet the interests of justice.

The sentencing guidelines, they're either 30 months or 36 months, and if the Court gives him credit for his plea, and early plea, it could be as low as 21 months. But as the Court knows, the sentencing guidelines are just one component of the 3553(a) factors in terms of imposing an appropriate sentence.

Again, I don't want to repeat what's in my papers about what we argued for regarding the sentencing guidelines, but I do want to point out that the sentencing guidelines, as the Court well knows, are advisory, and they are but one component.

And when you look at our recommendation, we've asked the Court to impose a probationary sentence here. We've identified a specific place where Mr. Liang could, as a

2:16-cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 19 of 44 Pg ID 2282

U.S.A. v. James Robert Liang

condition of his probation, provide community service to an underserved community that directly deals with his expertise and his education, a way of working towards remediating the harm that was caused, to train better engineers and mechanics to work on these things, and to do it appropriately.

I mean, I didn't come in here to say let him work in a food bank or let him clean up a park. That was targeted specifically, because it really will benefit an underserved community. It will benefit him.

We ask for home detention because it seems to me that home detention will enable the Court to extract a measure of punishment that is consistent with certainly what he would receive if he were a citizen, where he would be in a camp, at a camp-like setting, but which he's not eligible for because of the fact that he is not a citizen. And we think that these factors, when taken — when you look at all the 3553 factors, the sentence that we're asking for is appropriate.

This is not a greedy or immoral man. He committed a crime. But he's not a criminal in the sense that he's not someone who has spent a lifetime preying on others, or stealing from others, or these other fraudsters that come into these courtrooms that bilk Medicare, or bilk defense contractors, or all this other stuff.

I'm not saying he didn't commit a crime. But he's a

2:16-cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 20 of 44 Pg ID 2283

U.S.A. v. James Robert Liang

1 good and decent person. He was blindly, blindly -- blindly 2 executed a misquided loyalty to his employer, sort of asked 3 the tough questions, but didn't push it. 4 We've tried to provide the Court in our papers with 5 some explanations as to how that could come about. How does 6 a 63-year-old, law-abiding engineer, who's raised this marvelous family, get enmeshed in something like this? 7 I hope we've been able to answer that question for 8 the Court. His blind allegiance to the only employer he's 9 10 ever known is the greatest mistake of his life. And he will 11 now pay a price for it. 12 But home confinement, community service, adequately 13 reflects the seriousness of the offense, but it also takes 14 into consideration his efforts to cooperate, and right the 15 wrong. 16 We ask the Court to let him serve the community, to 17 continue his atonement, and then let him return to Germany to 18 face whatever certain or uncertain sanctions await him there. 19 I think the evidence supports our recommendation. I 20 think justice demands it, and I think it's the right thing to 21 do. 22 Thank you, very much. THE COURT: Okay. 23 Mr. Chutkow?

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MR. CHUTKOW: Thank you, Your Honor. Determining a sentence in this case is a challenging matter. It was

2:16-cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 21 of 44 Pg ID 2284

U.S.A. v. James Robert Liang

challenging for us in our recommendation and I'm sure it's challenging for the Court in your decision.

And that's because this is not a run-of-the-mill case. The circumstances are very unusual in the country and certainly in this district. And this was a widespread fraud committed by scores of employees at a multinational corporation.

And there are just -- simply aren't a lot of comparables from which we can draw on from our own experience in this courthouse.

So to assist the Court, I thought I would focus on three different things. One, is to look briefly at Mr. Liang's role in this enormous offense, the deterrent value of a sentence of custody in this case, and the value of Mr. Liang's cooperation and the credit it deserves.

First, the role in the offense. I thought Mr. Nixon did a fabulous job in his sentencing memo of contextualizing who Mr. Liang is, and his family life, and his role in his work that he did at Volkswagen. And he made a number of important points that I think that the Court should consider in making your recommendation.

One, it is true that Mr. Liang was not the mastermind of this particular scheme. He didn't personally profit from the offense, other than his salary, and he didn't supervise others.

2:16-cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 22 of 44 Pg ID 2285

U.S.A. v. James Robert Liang

But this is not a -- and it is true also, that there are higher-level executives that have been charged by the government that have not been brought to justice yet. They are in Germany and we have not successfully gotten them to this courthouse.

But this is not like a drug cartel case that Your
Honor has seen in the past, where the drug kingpins
intentionally create a scenario where drug couriers come and
do the dirty work, while they hide and escape justice in
their other countries.

Mr. Liang was not a lowly drug courier in this case. He was a brilliant engineer, and he was highly sought after by the company. And that is why he was a key pivotal figure in this scheme from the very incipient stages, 2006 to the very end of the stage in 2015.

He was there in 2006 when the diesel engine that didn't work was created. He assisted in the calibration of the defeat device when they realized that they could not come up with a way to meet U.S. emission standards. He was in the United States, one of the select few that was brought here when Volkswagen officials talked to the regulators at the California Air Resources Board and the United States EPA to let them know what this engine was all about, to try to get the approval for this engine to be brought to the United States.

2:16-cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 23 of 44 Pg ID 2286

U.S.A. v. James Robert Liang

He was then brought to the United States in 2008 as the point-person for Volkswagen, the one person that really knew what was going on here in terms of the defeat device, and he was there handling warranty claims because the engine was not working as it was supposed to.

And then at the very latter stages of this, in 2015, when the conspiracy was unraveling and falling apart, he was there at one of the last meetings with the regulators when finally there was at least a partial admission that there was a defeat device in the vehicle.

Although he was not the mastermind, he was one of the few figures within Volkswagen that was there from the very start of the conspiracy to the very end of the conspiracy.

And unlike a drug courier that might work for a drug cartel, who, once they get into the drug organization, it's very difficult to get out, because there is severe repercussions for them to try to walk away.

Mr. Liang could have walked away at any time during those nine years. He could have protested the fact that they were basically coming up with a sham defeat device here. He could have blown the whistle, or he could have used that expertise and that engineering ability that he had, to go to another company that wasn't doing this kind of stuff. But he didn't do those things.

2:16-cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 24 of 44 Pg ID 2287

months.

U.S.A. v. James Robert Liang

The next issue I want to talk about was deterrence.

And specific deterrence really isn't a factor in this case.

I think that Mr. Nixon said it quite well. His client is

not — does not have a criminal history. And we don't think

it's likely that he is ever going to commit an offense like

this again. But a sentence by the Court of custody will send

a powerful message to the rest —

THE COURT: You're asking for 30 months?

MR. CHUTKOW: We are asking for three years, 36

A sentence like that would sent a powerful deterrent message to the rest of the industry, because corporate employees are not motivated by the fines against the company. They are motivated by the word that they hear about other employees that receive custodial sentences.

About a dozen years ago, when this case was first being -- or when the scheme was first being hatched at Volkswagen, I had the opportunity to prosecute a number of cases involving international cargo shipping companies that were dumping used oil into the middle of the ocean under the cover of darkness.

And during those cases, I confronted a number of the engineers that worked on those ships, who made the decision, who were in a -- to dispose of the waste oil in the ocean.

And they were in a quandary. They had to make a

2:16-cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 25 of 44 Pg ID 2288

U.S.A. v. James Robert Liang

decision for themselves between what was beneficial to the company in terms of business costs and efficiency, and the environment, and they chose the company. And we got multi-million dollar criminal fines in those cases.

But I can tell you it was the word of the sentences on these engineers that were in these ships that sent shock waves through the industry, and that caused reforms to be made.

I don't think the Court can underestimate the ramifications of a custodial sentence in this case in terms of the auto industry. There is the press in a separate room listening to this. It's going to be — the case has been widely reported, and your sentence is going to be widely reported in this case.

And if an automobile engineer gets jail time, it will be all over the automobile news, and others in Mr. Liang's situation will think twice before they follow in his footsteps. And they will know that you can't just say "I'm doing my job." It's not a proper excuse when your company is engaged in criminal wrongdoing.

And finally, I wanted to address cooperation in this case, and specifically Mr. Liang's cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of others.

He came in and he cooperated early. He met with the government eight times. He provided us information and

2:16-cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 26 of 44 Pg ID 2289

U.S.A. v. James Robert Liang

1 corroborated information that helped us in our investigatory 2 steps going forward. 3 He was willing to testify against any of the 4 executives that might be brought here, including Mr. Oliver 5 Schmidt. Mr. Schmidt was made known of Mr. Liang's 6 cooperation and he pled guilty. I think we should presume 7 that he pled quilty, in part, because people like Mr. Liang were willing to testify against him. 8 9 And so he deserves credit for that. We have 10 suggested that that credit be a 40 percent departure from his 11 statutory maximum sentence in this case, which is five years. 12 So in sum, the government believes that a three-year 13 sentence strikes the appropriate balance in this case. 14 recognizes the enormity of the fraud and Mr. Liang's role in 15 it. 16 It recognizes the deterrent effect of a sentence 17 like that on the industry and it properly credits Mr. Liang 18 for his cooperation in this case. 19 THE COURT: Thank you, very much. 20 MR. CHUTKOW: Thank you. THE COURT: Mr. Liang, you have the right to speak 21 22 in court here on your own behalf. Is there anything you wish to say to me before I impose sentence? 23 24 DEFENDANT LIANG: No, Your Honor. 25 THE COURT: Are you sure?

2:16-cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 27 of 44 Pg ID 2290

U.S.A. v. James Robert Liang

1 DEFENDANT LIANG: Yes, I am sure. 2 THE COURT: Okay, thank you. 3 Mr. Liang, you pled guilty to Count One, conspiracy 4 to defraud the United States, to commit wire fraud, and to 5 violate the Clean Air Act with a Rule 11 on September 9th of 6 last year, 2016. In a moment I'm going to impose a sentence 7 sufficient but not greater than necessary to comply with the 8 9 purposes set forth in 18 U.S.C. Section 355 -- sorry, 10 3553(a). 11 I have considered the nature and circumstances of 12 the offense. You started with VW in Germany in 1983 working 13 in the diesel development department in Wolfsburg, Germany. 14 In about 2006, you and your co-conspirators began to design a new EA-189 diesel engine. Soon, you and your 15 16 co-conspirators soon realized however that the engine could 17 not meet both consumer expectation as well as new stricter 18 U.S. emission standards. 19 As a result, you and your co-conspirators pursued and planned the use of a software function to cheat standard 20 21 United States emissions tests. That's known as a defeat 22 device. 23 You used the defeat device software while working on 24 the EA-189 and it assisted in making a defeat device software

The co-conspirators needed to do so to obtain a

25

2:16-cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 28 of 44 Pg ID 2291

U.S.A. v. James Robert Liang

certificate of conformity from the United States

Environmental Protection Agency in order to sell vehicles in the United States.

You understood that the EPA would not certify vehicles for sale in the United States if the EPA knew that the vehicles contained a defeat device.

In or around 2008, you worked with your co-conspirators to calibrate and refine the defeat device.

This defeat device recognized whether the affected VW diesel vehicles were undergoing standard United States emission testing or being driven on the road under normal driving conditions.

The defeat device accomplished this by recognizing the standard drive cycles used in the EPA's emissions tests. If the vehicle software detected that it was being tested, the vehicle performed at one mode, which satisfied the United States emissions testing standards for nitrogen oxide.

If the defeat device detected that the vehicle was not being tested, it operated in a different mode, in which the vehicle's emission control systems were reduced substantially, causing the vehicle to emit substantially higher amounts of nitrogen oxide, sometimes 40 times higher than the United States standards.

You moved to the United States in May 2008 to assist in the launch of the VW diesel vehicles with $\rm EA-189$ engines.

2:16-cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 29 of 44 Pg ID 2292

U.S.A. v. James Robert Liang

From about May 2008 to the present you were the leader of diesel competence for VW Group of America. In that role, you assisted in the certification, testing, and warranty issues for VW diesel vehicles in the United States.

For each new model year of VW diesel vehicles, VW employees met with the EPA to seek certifications required to sell the vehicles to United States customers. During one of these meetings, which you attended personally in Ann Arbor, Michigan, with the EPA on March 19, 2007 and on March 21, 2007 with the California Air Resources Board, you participated as your co-conspirators misrepresented that VW diesel vehicles complied with United States emission standards.

During this meeting, your co-conspirators described VW's diesel technology and emissions control systems in detail to the staffs of the EPA and the CARB, but intentionally omitted your and your conspirators' plan to include a defeat device in VW diesel vehicles.

You knew that VW was cheating by implementing the defeat device and you and your co-conspirators were deceiving the EPA in this meeting.

As part of the certification process for each new model year, including model years 2009 through 2016, you knew your co-conspirators continued to falsely and fraudulently certify to the EPA and CARB that VW diesel vehicles met

2:16-cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 30 of 44 Pg ID 2293

U.S.A. v. James Robert Liang

United States emission standards and complied with the Clean Air Act.

During this time, you and your conspirators knew that VW marketed VW diesel vehicles to the United States public as clean diesel and environmentally friendly, and promoted the increased fuel economy.

You and your co-conspirators knew that these representations made to the United States' customers were false, and that VW's diesel vehicles were not clean. As VW's clean vehicles -- sorry. As VW's clean diesel vehicles in the United States began to age, they experienced higher rates of warranty claims for parts and components related to the emissions control system.

Some of your co-conspirators believed that the increased claims were a result of the vehicle operating in testing mode too long, rather than switching to road mode. Because of these increased claims, you worked with your co-conspirators to enhance the defeat device to allow the vehicle to more easily recognize when the vehicle was no longer in testing mode.

You knew that your co-conspirators falsely and fraudulently told United States' customers and others that a software update in or about 2014 was intended to improve the vehicles, when in fact you and your co-conspirators knew that part of the update was intended to improve the defeat

2:16-cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 31 of 44 Pg ID 2294

U.S.A. v. James Robert Liang

device's precision in order to reduce the stress on the emissions control systems.

In the spring of 2014, a nongovernmental organization published the results which identified substantial discrepancies in the emissions from certain VW vehicles when tested on the road compared to when these vehicles were tested undergoing EPA standard cycle tests.

Following the study, CARB, in coordination with the EPA, attempted to work with VW to determine the cause for higher emissions in VW diesel vehicles on the road, as opposed to in the lab. You and your co-conspirators discussed how they could answer these agencies' questions without revealing the defeat device.

You know that after these discussions your co-conspirators intentionally made fraudulent explanations to the EPA and CARB when providing test results, data, presentations, and statements to the EPA and CARB by failing to disclose the fact that the primary reason for the discrepancy was the defeat device.

You knew that your co-conspirators also falsely and fraudulently told United States' customers, EPA, and CARB that a voluntarily recall in or around early 2015 was intended to fix the issues that were causing the discrepancy, when in fact, you and your co-conspirators knew that although the update lowered the emissions in certain VW diesel

2:16-cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 32 of 44 Pg ID 2295

U.S.A. v. James Robert Liang

vehicles on the road, the update did not remove the defeat device software that was the true reason for the discrepancy.

You and your co-conspirators caused the defeat device software to be installed in -- to be installed in all of the approximately 500,000 VW diesel two liter, light duty passenger vehicles sold in the United States from 2009 through 2015.

In my mind, this is a serious crime and this involves massive fraud upon the American consumer, which you knew and played a very important role in.

I've considered your history and your characteristics. Unlike most of the people I see before me in criminal cases, you do not have a criminal history, or no criminal record.

You are 63. You're a citizen of Germany. You came from a very stable family background, good parents, good family. You and your wife should be proud of yourselves. You worked hard to have a family. You worked hard to take care of your family. You've been married since — for about 26 years, to Dagmar. She's a citizen of the United States. You have three children who are good residents of the United States and good citizens of Germany.

I dispute or have an issue with respect to Mr. Nixon as to your standard of living. You seem to enjoy a rather good standard of living. You live in an exclusive area of

2:16-cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 33 of 44 Pg ID 2296

U.S.A. v. James Robert Liang

Southern California. You live in a 3600 square-foot home in

Newberry Park with your wife and children, and your

son-in-law.

And it is a five-bedroom house, with a swimming pool, again, in a very exclusive area of California, five bedrooms, and of course, VW pays the rent.

You don't have any health -- you have no physical or mental health issues. You have no substance abuse issues.

Again, you seem to be a very good father, a very good family man. You are a very well educated, and arguably brilliant engineer.

And you obviously are very loyal to VW, and have been since 1982 or 1983 when you started working for them. Arguably, too loyal.

Your financial returns from 2012 through 2014 indicate that you are making \$350,000 a year. Again, you are a loyal individual, a brilliant engineer, but it seems to me that certainly you didn't want to walk away from this lifestyle that you had in Southern California, and the income. Again, the beautiful home and area where you lived, which would have been the right thing to do, to walk away from what VW and what VW was doing to the American consumer.

So we know you're a good family man, a very, very successful individual making a good living, living in a very nice area of Southern California.

2:16-cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 34 of 44 Pg ID 2297

U.S.A. v. James Robert Liang

So I have considered your history and your characteristics. I have considered the need for the sentence imposed to reflect the seriousness of the offense, promote respect for the law, and to provide just punishment for what you did, and this fraud, that you were an important and key player, and it's a very serious offense.

I've considered the need to afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct, to protect the public from further crimes by you. And I think we all agree here that you will not commit further crimes. I don't see that happening.

I've considered the need for the sentence imposed to provide you with needed educational, or vocational training, medical care, or other correctional treatment in the most effective manner.

I've considered the kinds of sentences available.

Again, you pled guilty to this conspiracy charge, which was a charge that the government filed against you after a great deal of cooperation.

This has a maximum of five years in prison. The guidelines, which I noted earlier, the maximum guidelines are 60 months, five years. But that's because that's the most that could be given to you, the maximum.

But in reality, the actual guidelines for the sentence are -- the actual guidelines for this case are 210

2:16-cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 35 of 44 Pg ID 2298

U.S.A. v. James Robert Liang

to 262 months in prison. But because the maximum is five years, the guidelines become 60 months, which again, is the most that I can give you.

I also note the guidelines for the fine in this case are \$20 to \$200,000. Is that correct, Mr. Rogala?

PROBATION OFFICER ROGALA: It is, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. The maximum fine is \$250,000, the supervised release term is anywhere from one to three years, and of course probation is an option in this case.

So I can go up to five years, I can give you probation, I can give you what your attorney requests, which is a variance, I can give what the government requests, which is also a variance/departure, or I can give you anywhere in between in terms of the sentence in this case. So I have considered the kinds of sentences and the sentencing range.

I'm also aware that some day in the not-too-distant future, Mr. Schmidt is going to be coming before me for sentencing, and I do note the max I can give Mr. Schmidt in his case if I accept the Rule 11 Agreement is a total of seven years.

So I have considered the need to avoid unwarranted sentence disparities amongst defendants with similar records, which have been found quilty of similar conduct in this case.

So I have considered all the factors under 18 U.S.C. Section 3553(a) in imposing the sentence that I'm going to

2:16-cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 36 of 44 Pg ID 2299

U.S.A. v. James Robert Liang

impose upon you right now.

Mr. Liang, I have given a lot of thought about this case and about the sentence, and the sentence that I'm going to give you.

Your cooperation and regret is noted, but it doesn't excuse your conduct. There's been a discussion that you're not a drug dealer or a courier for a drug dealer, and involved in some type of violent conspiracy or gang, which I understand.

Mr. Chutkow has brought up the issue of deterrence of others in the corporate world, and brought up issues of healthcare fraud, and impact that healthcare fraud sentences may or may not have on medical providers, which I'm obviously aware of, handling all those types of cases over the years.

Again, you're a family man which I've kind of factored into the sentence, and because of you and your family, it's for me -- it's a difficult sentence to impose to someone who's been successful, obviously a very hard worker, and someone who's been loyal, but again too loyal to VW.

So it is a very difficult sentence that I'm going to impose on you personally, because of who you are, and who your family is. And I'm looking out and I see your family in the first row, and again, this is a difficult sentence to impose.

But I have an obligation as a federal judge in the

2:16-cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 37 of 44 Pg ID 2300

U.S.A. v. James Robert Liang

United States to follow the law, even when following the law is difficult to attempt to do justice even when it hurts individuals and families. It is difficult, but that is my obligation to the citizens of the United States and the Eastern District of Michigan.

You were an important member of a long-term conspiracy involving VW engineers and senior management, which perpetrated massive, and as Mr. Chutkow mentioned on page seven of the sentencing memo, stunning fraud. And it is stunning fraud on the American consumer.

This is a very serious and troubling crime against our economic system. This crime by you, and your co-conspirators and VW, attacks and destroys the very foundation of our economic system, and that's trust, trust by the consumer, or by the buyer.

Without the trust in corporate America, the economy can't function. It can't function. And what VW did and you and your co-conspirators did is undermining again one of the most fundamental foundations of our economic system. Again, that's trust between buyer and seller.

Hopefully, the sentence that I'm about to impose on you will deter other engineers and managers in the corporate world, who think about committing fraud upon the American consumer.

Again, you pled guilty to Count One, conspiracy to

2:16-cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 38 of 44 Pg ID 2301

U.S.A. v. James Robert Liang

defraud the United States, to commit wire fraud, and to violate the Clean Air Act with a Rule 11 on September 9th of last year, 2016.

Pursuant to the sentencing Reform Act of 1984, the Court, considering the sentencing guidelines which were stated on the record, and which of course are advisory, and the fact that the statutory maximum is 60 months, and as well as your cooperation, and the factors contained in 18 U.S.C. Section 3553(a), which I have also stated on the record, hereby commits you to the custody of the United States Bureau of Prisons for a term of 40 months.

Upon release from imprisonment you shall be placed on supervised release for a term of two years, to be supervised in the Southern District of California if not removed from the United States. The term of supervised release shall be unsupervised while you remain outside the United States.

It is further ordered that you pay a special assessment of \$100, which is due immediately.

The Court is going to impose a fine of \$200,000, which is due immediately. Interest shall not accrue.

While in custody, you shall participate in the inmate financial responsibility program. The Court is aware of the requirements of this program and approves payment schedules of this program and hereby orders your compliance.

2:16-cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 39 of 44 Pg ID 2302

U.S.A. v. James Robert Liang

1 Interest shall not accrue. 2 Mandatory drug testing is suspended. 3 I am waiving the cost of incarceration. While in supervision, you shall abide by the 4 5 standard conditions as adopted by the United States District 6 Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, and shall comply 7 with the following special conditions. Due to the imposition of a fine, you shall not incur 8 any new credit card charges or open additional lines of 9 10 credit without the approval of your probation officer, unless 11 you are in compliance with the payment schedule. You shall 12 provide your probation officer with access to any requested 13 financial information. 14 You shall make monthly installment payments on any 15 remaining balance of the fine and special assessment at a 16 rate and schedule recommended by the probation department and approved by this Court. And that will be the sentence of 17 18 this Court. 19 Mr. Nixon, do you have the Rule 11 Agreement with 20 you? 21 MR. NIXON: I do, Your Honor. 22 And could you please turn to page 13, THE COURT: 23 paragraph nine? 24 MR. NIXON: Yes, your Honor. 25 THE COURT: And could you direct that paragraph to

2:16-cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 40 of 44 Pg ID 2303

1	Mr. Liang?	
2	Mr. Liang, it reads,	
3	"Defendant, being you, waives any right he may	
4	have to appeal his conviction on any grounds.	
5	This waiver does not bar a claim of	
6	ineffective assistance of counsel in court."	
7	Sir, did you hear what I just read to you?	
8	DEFENDANT LIANG: Yes.	
9	THE COURT: Mr. Liang, you may be entitled to	
10	appellate review of this conviction and sentence. If you	
11	wish to appeal this conviction and sentence, you must do so	
12	within 14 days.	
13	Did you hear what I've just said?	
14	DEFENDANT LIANG: Yes.	
15	THE COURT: And if you cannot afford to hire an	
16	attorney to represent you on appeal, you need to file the	
17	necessary indigency paperwork immediately with the Clerk of	
18	the Court.	
19	Did you hear what I just said?	
20	DEFENDANT LIANG: Yes, Your Honor.	
21	THE COURT: And again, if you wish to appeal this	
22	conviction and sentence, and you may and again I use the	
23	word "may" be entitled. If you wish to appeal this	
24	conviction and sentence, I would suggest you discuss this	
25	issue immediately with your attorney.	

2:16-cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 41 of 44 Pg ID 2304

1	Did you hear what I just said?
2	DEFENDANT LIANG: Yes.
3	THE COURT: All right.
4	Any other sentencing issues by the defense?
5	MR. NIXON: We would ask for Mr. Liang to be given
6	an opportunity to self surrender.
7	THE COURT: Government's position?
8	MR. CHUTKOW: No objection, Your Honor.
9	THE COURT: All right.
10	MR. NIXON: I would also ask that the Court make a
11	strong recommendation that the sentence be served at the Taft
12	Correctional Institute in California, which is close to his
13	daughters who will be remaining in Southern California.
14	THE COURT: That I will do, but that's I will
15	make that recommendation, but you do understand it's not my
16	decision, that it's up to the Bureau of Prisons. And so
17	but I will make that recommendation, and of course that does
18	also, includes the caveat, he needs to qualify for Taft.
19	MR. NIXON: Understood, Your Honor. I'm simply
20	asking the Court.
21	THE COURT: Any other sentencing issues by the
22	defense?
23	MR. NIXON: Not at this time.
24	THE COURT: The
25	MR. NIXON: No, Your Honor.

2:16-cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 42 of 44 Pg ID 2305

1	THE COURT: Okay. Any other sentencing issues by	
2	the government?	
3	MR. CHUTKOW: No, Your Honor.	
4	THE COURT: Any objection to the sentence by the	
5	defense?	
6	MR. NIXON: We have no further objections with	
7	respect to what we have articulated here in court, no. But I	
8	would like to raise the issue that we had raised previously	
9	with the Court in chambers.	
10	THE COURT: So specifically your objection to the	
11	sentence deals with the issue of this Court's decisions on	
12	your objections to certain paragraphs in the presentence	
13	report. Is that it?	
14	MR. NIXON: That's right. I believe that's what the	
15	Court is asking, where you're not inviting any further	
16	argument with the sentence.	
17	THE COURT: Okay. I just want to make sure that	
18	encompasses all your objections.	
19	Any objection to the sentence by the government?	
20	MR. CHUTKOW: No, Your Honor.	
21	THE COURT: All right, you want to bring something	
22	else to my attention?	
23	MR. NIXON: Yes, Your Honor. We would be asking the	
24	Court for a judicial order of removal to be executed so that	
25	Mr. Liang can leave once the sentence is completed, without	

2:16-cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 43 of 44 Pg ID 2306

1	having to be put into the immigration deportation process.
2	THE COURT: And the government's position?
3	MR. CHUTKOW: Your Honor, we have no objection, and
4	are prepared to sign a joint motion to that effect.
5	THE COURT: If that's the case, unless there's
6	something that I'm unaware of, I don't perceive any problem
7	with me signing that type of order. Okay?
8	MR. NIXON: Can we have leave to submit that to the
9	Court in the coming days?
10	THE COURT: Yeah. If it's joint, that's fine.
11	MR. NIXON: Thank you, Your Honor.
12	THE COURT: Okay. Any other issues?
13	MR. CHUTKOW: Nothing further, Your Honor.
14	THE COURT: Mr. Rogala, anything else?
15	PROBATION OFFICER ROGALA: No, Your Honor.
16	MR. NIXON: Nothing further.
17	THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
18	DEPUTY COURT CLERK: All rise.
19	(Court in recess at 11:21 a.m.)
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2:16-cr-20394-SFC-APP Doc # 103 Filed 08/28/17 Pg 44 of 44 Pg ID 2307

U.S.A. v. James Robert Liang

<u>CERTIFICATION</u>

I, Marie J. Metcalf, Official Court Reporter for the United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, appointed pursuant to the provisions of Title 28, United States Code, Section 753, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript of the proceedings in the above-entitled cause on the date hereinbefore set forth.

I do further certify that the foregoing transcript has been prepared by me or under my direction.

s\Marie J. Metcalf August 26, 2017

Marie J. Metcalf, CVR, CM (Date)